

military force of the State, and expelled these people from her borders by the use of the bayonet? The question need not be answered. It cannot be doubted by any one, familiar with the condition of the country, that they can be as effectually expelled, though not quite so promptly, by means of legislation, as by the point of the bayonet. They have not the privileges of an oath before the judicial tribunals, no voice in the legislative hall. Is it not equally a breach of faith to permit that to be accomplished by indirect means, which would be prohibited if attempted directly and forcibly?

The testimony on your records establish the fact that, if all controversies, of which they have assumed cognizance, were submitted to the adjudication of the civil tribunals of that country, it would be impossible to execute the Cherokee treaty justly and faithfully. There must be some other less interested power to interpose between them and the white people residing among them, who, from their superior cunning and knowledge of the laws, and the fact that the Indian is not allowed his oath, must, of necessity, be always successful in defrauding and oppressing them.

With these views of my duty, Mr. President, with my instructions before me, holding in my hand the late Cherokee treaty, which solemnly guarantees to the Cherokees the possession of their property and the free use and occupation of the same until the time fixed for their removal to the West; what should have been my course? If I had acted otherwise than I did, I should have considered myself recreant to the sacred trust reposed in me. An Indian presents himself before me, and in the language of Nature, details his complaint. He says, I have been dispossessed by the white man of the house which I built, and the fields which I have cultivated forty years; my property has been taken from me, and my family turned out to the shelter of the forest. Your Government is pledged to protect me, you have the treaty before you, and you were sent to enforce it. I ask justice at your hands. I say to him, go to the civil tribunals of the States, they will redress your wrongs. What would be his answer?—what would be your answer?—or that of any other man in the community? It would be the voice of Nature, universal as the human family. He would say you insult me with such protection, it is a miserable mockery. Is this your justice? This your faith so often, so solemnly pledged to us? In the language of scripture, he might exclaim, I have asked you for bread, and you have given me a stone.

My crime has been, not in using the language here supposed, but in listening to his complaints, and redressing his wrongs. I have endeavored to do him justice, without enquiring into the particular provision of this or that State law. I have not perplexed myself with the subtle arguments of politicians about the indivisibility of sovereignty, or such like cubwits of the brain; but the path of justice being clear, I but obeyed the still small voice of conscience, which frequently, in the advance of reasoning, overleaps those barriers with which subtlety and ingenuity sometimes successfully oppose its progress.

The course of enlarged and liberal policy, by such a course the Indians were taught that some remains of justice, some touches of feeling yet existed in the bosoms of white men for their unfortunate and peculiar situation. I trust that it softened, in some degree, the asperity of their feelings, and caused them to look with some confidence to the future. Suppose a different course had been pursued, and every species of oppression and cruelty practiced towards them, and they could find no redress—Might they not justly say, we can but die, let us first be revenged. Do we seek in vain in the pages of history for such resolutions prompted by despair?

But, Mr. President, I am happy that no charges, which should dishonor me as a man, or disgrace me as an officer, have appeared against me. That I may have committed errors of judgment, I cannot doubt; but the case before the Court I cannot think is one. And although the consequences of this case was tragical indeed, surely I am not responsible for the violence of human passions which caused such a result. No one can regret it more than I do.

Mr. President, I return the Court my thanks for their courtesy and unwearied attention during the investigation.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

CONGRESS.

JAN. 27.—The Mississippi Contested Election has been on hand again to-day. Mr. Maury of Tennessee was entitled to the floor; and he commenced making a speech, in favor of Messrs. Prentiss and Word, and had not proceeded far, before he stated that, at the suggestion of friends who were of opinion that the subject had been sufficiently debated, he would abandon his argument and yield the floor.—There were some cries of question, question, but Mr. Bronson of New-York took possession of the field, and went on till a late hour of the day when the House adjourned.

The House was very thin, and it was the intention of the friends of Prentiss and Word to drive up the question, but they were defeated. If they had succeeded, and I wish they had, the affair would have been disposed of. As it is, it will be renewed next week, and for another six days we shall be humbugged with long speeches.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton's pre-emption or squatter's bill has been the order of the day. Mr. Clay has made a noble speech against it, and yet, after all, I suppose it will pass. To the disgrace of the land, the Western members, of both parties, with the exception of Mr. Clay, Judge White, and Mr. Crittenden, will vote for it. The bill ought to be entitled a bill to scatter the public domain among black-legs, blackguards, and desperadoes.

JAN. 29.—In the Senate, a number of reports, on subjects of no great interest, were presented and referred or laid on the table. The land preemption bill was read the 3d time, and on the question whether the bill should pass, a long debate arose, in which Messrs. Webster, Clay of Ken-

tucky, Hubbard, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Lyon and Calhoun took part—before the question was taken, at 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the President, by message communicated a report from the Secretary of State, with the diplomatic correspondence, not heretofore communicated on the subjects of the imprisonment of Greeley in Maine, and the North Eastern boundary. The report does not indicate the nature of the correspondence, and the latter has not yet reached us. The memorial of the Cherokee Chiefs, protesting against what they allege to be a fraudulent treaty with the Cherokees, was laid on the table by a vote of 122 to 95. The Mississippi election was then taken up and debated during the rest of the session.

JAN. 30.—In the Senate, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury was communicated in answer to the inquiry relative to the Commonwealth Bank, which was partly read, and on motion of Mr. Webster ordered to be printed. Mr. Knight presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island against the sub-treasury bill.

The land preemption bill was taken up on the third reading and debated to a late hour. Messrs. White, Walker, Clay of Kentucky, Davis, Webster, Lyon, Young, Sevier, and Clay of Ala. took part in the debate. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 30 to 13, viz:

In the House of Representatives, several communications from the Executive departments were received. Among them was one from the Secretary of War, transmitting copies of all orders to the commanders of the forces in Florida. On motion of Mr. Curtis, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate the report and survey of George's Bank, made by Lieut. Wilkes, and that it be printed with 5000 extra copies of the chart, under the superintendence of Lieut. Wilkes. Several bills were reported. Among them was a bill to increase the army. The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Adams' resolution relative to the Gorostiza pamphlet. Mr. Adams addressed the House on the subject, but before he had concluded his remarks the order of the day were called. The Mississippi election question was again taken up, and Mr. Legare addressed the House in support of the claim of the sitting members. Mr. Evans spoke in reply to Mr. Legare and others, and in support of the claimants. Mr. Cushman demanded the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Wise, who intimated that Mr. Prentiss was desirous of replying to some of the arguments which had been advanced in the course of the debate. Mr. Prentiss, after having addressed the House for a short time, gave way to a motion for adjournment.

JAN. 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Rives, from the Naval Committee, made a report asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions for the completion of the Raritan frigate. The Chair announced the special order of the day, the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Clayton having intimated a wish to take up a private bill, Mr. Wright and others opposed the motion and expressed a wish that the Senate should proceed with the bill first named. Mr. Clay opposed it, and advocated further delay with earnestness. Mr. Wright entered into an exposition of the principles of it, and into an argument in favor of it.

In the House of Representatives, the select committee to whom was referred the difference between the sergeant at arms, and the Bank of the Metropolis, relative to the alleged deficit of \$3,825 71, in a quantity of specie drawn by him at the extra session, reported that they had come to the conclusion that the fault was with the bank. The bank officers immediately paid the sum in dispute. The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. After a short speech from Mr. Adams, again on the resolution relative to the Gorostiza pamphlet, the House took up the Mississippi election case, and Mr. Prentiss rose and proceeded in his argument in reply to his opponents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Well, the Sub-Treasury system is fairly under way in the Senate, and that it will be pushed through that body by a vote of three or four I have but little doubt. Yesterday, Silas Wright made his opening speech, and let me assure you that it was an effort worthy of a better cause. It made me regret that a representative of that great State, New York, should be so trampled by party spirit, as to lead his aid to the adoption of a measure which, if carried out, could not but prove fatal to all the great commercial interests of Empire State. This morning Mr. Webster came forth in his majesty, and demolished the whole system, piece by piece. All his great powers seemed to be called forth, and often as I have heard him, I never recollect him more eloquent, more impressive, or more classical than he was on this occasion. I observed all the reporters intent to catch every word, and those of the Intelligence more than usually industrious. Notwithstanding the lobby and galleries were crowded, you might have heard a pin drop during the whole time he was speaking. I presume his speech will be in the Intelligence or the Globe in a day or two, when you will be better able to form an opinion of its great merit. What great reason has our country to be proud of such men as Clay and Webster. Mr. W. denounced all the experiments of the administration as fatal to the best interests of the country, from the destruction of the U. S. Bank up to this hour they had been promising a safer and better currency, and what was the result but the sacrifice of domestic exchange, the entire prostration of credit, and the ruin of the people. Nay, forsooth, they sought to board up the treasure of the country in vaults and safes, thus going back to feudal times, and imitating the example of the Barbary powers (Algiers and others). Mr. W. was for continuing the government and the nation in that safe and tried way which experience had pointed out as the most useful to all interests.

He compared this vault system of keeping the money to the dark Aonian cavern, from which would escape one wild tempest, destroying commerce, manufactures, and all beneath its baneful influence. Mr. W. contended that the Banks never could re-

sume until the fostering and parental hand of the General Government was extended to them. Suppose that Mr. Madison and Mr. Crawford, in the suspension of 1816, had met these institutions with reproach, with denunciation and vituperation, could any man believe they would ever have been able to resume? Gentlemen friendly to the system, maintained that a majority of the people were in favor of the measure, as was evinced by the feeling reflected from Congress. Mr. W. denied in toto such an impression—Congress was to be led by the people, and not to dictate to them. He pointed to all the elections that had occurred, to prove that a very large majority of the people were at daggers drawn with the system. He maintained too that before a healthy state of things was brought about, that the government must be purified, and that if those in power would not lend their aid to right the wrongs they had inflicted, they should give place to those who would.

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9.

RESPECT TO GEN. WOOL.

Agreeable to previous arrangement a large number of our citizens, together with a number of respectable gentlemen from abroad, assembled at Howard's on Wednesday evening to pay their respects to this brave officer and respected fellow-citizen. At an early hour the hall was filled, by grey-headed sires, the middle aged and the young, without distinction of party, who were severally introduced and exchanged salutations with their distinguished guest. To many of our citizens Gen. Wool was an old acquaintance, having formerly visited this section under other and very different circumstances, connected with which a multitude of interesting reminiscences suggested themselves, which were discussed in the General's free and familiar manner, much to the edification of all present. At an early hour the company repaired to the dining hall and partook of a sumptuous entertainment prepared by Mr. Howard—at which the Hon. Wm. A. Griswold presided, assisted by Gay Catlin, Esq. and Hon. Timothy Follet, as Vice Presidents.

After the removal of the cloth, the following among other sentiments, accompanied by appropriate remarks from several individuals, were received and drank to with much applause.

1. OUR COUNTRY.—Let us make it what it is claimed to be—the land of the brave, the home of the free.

2. THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.—He sits in the place of political power by a right more divine than that of kings, the voice of a nation intelligent and free.

3. THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

4. BRIG. GEN. JOHN E. WOOL.—The brave officer, patriotic citizen, conscientious man.

On the announcement of this toast, Gen. Wool rose and addressed the company in a few brief but appropriate remarks, expressing a lively sense of the honors conferred upon him. He alluded to the past, dwelt upon the events of the day, and touched with much felicity upon his own relation to the government and to his fellow citizens who had thus honored him on the present occasion. In conclusion, he proposed the following sentiment:

The citizens of Burlington—the descendants of the Green Mountain Boys—They stand proudly in the footsteps of their forefathers—ever faithful to the principles of liberty, law and order.

5. THE MEMORY OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—The first of time shall not tarnish its laurels.

6. THE SURVIVING PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A little longer shall they stay,
A brave and fearless band.

7. THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.—Chief engines of the nation's power; let them never become our masters.

8. THE MILITIA.—'Tis a giant band—let the nation lose its bonds.

9. THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.—The lever that can move the world.

10. PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Like the eagle, sometimes, admitting 'degrees of variation,' but pointing at last to the pole.

11. The integrity of the Union—No true friend of his country can speak lightly of dissolving the Union of the States.

12. The memory of the Vermont Revolutionary Council of Safety, and the principles and example of the men who sustained and obeyed it.

13. Enlightened Public Opinion—The safeguard of republican institutions.

We regret our inability to procure in season for publication to-day the volunteer toasts offered on the occasion. Among them were many very excellent sentiments. The remarks of President Wheeler on announcing the 13th toast, deserve to be printed in letters of gold, and we hope he will yet allow us the pleasure of giving them publicity.

The entertainment was in all respects a good one—harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, and we doubt not most of the company retired happier if not better men. Indeed, we are not quite sure how many would be inclined to wink at a Canada war, if it would always bring us such friends and such cheer.

It will be recollected by our readers that, in the course of last autumn, a Court of Inquiry was held at Knoxville, in Tennessee, (of which Maj. Gen. Scott was President,) to inquire into the conduct of Brig. Gen. Wool in the delicate and arduous trust confided to him in the Southwestern country. The result of that trial, it is equally known to all, was a most honorable acquittal of that officer of all

blame. We to-day publish the General's defence before that Court, for the double purpose of doing justice to a distinguished public officer, and at the same time giving our readers an insight into the nefarious cruelty and oppression of the State and General Governments toward these unlettered sons of the forest. The history of our intercourse with the Indians, with exceptions too few to name, is but a record of wrongs and oppressions. We have made treaties, and enforced them against the Indians; but when the red man has claimed the condition of the bond, it has proved indeed but a poor piece of parchment to him. And when the government has made a pretence of protecting him, how rarely has it been more or less than to watch the Indian, while the state authorities, corrupt 'agents,' and greedy speculators, have devoured his substance. But such a man was not Gen. Wool.—With the treaty in his hand, the path of duty was plain; nor did he shrink from it. He protected the Indian against the mercenary legislation of a 'sovereign' state. For this he was called to render account—and, most triumphantly has he met the call, in the defence now before us. Both the manner and the matter will repay an attentive perusal. We can here quote but a paragraph of the summing up: 'An Indian presents himself before me, and, in the language of Nature, details his complaint. He says, I have been dispossessed by the white man of the house which I built, and the fields which I have cultivated for years; my property has been taken from me, and my family turned out to the shelter of the forest. Your Government is pledged to protect me, you have the treaty before you, and you were sent to enforce it. I ask justice at your hands.'

* * * My crime has been, in listening to his complaints, and redressing his wrongs. I have endeavored to do him justice, without inquiring into the particular provision of this or that State law. I have not perplexed myself with the subtle arguments of politicians about the indivisibility of sovereignty, or such like cubwits of the brain; but the path of justice being clear, I but obeyed the still small voice of conscience, which frequently, in the advance of reasoning, overleaps those barriers with which subtlety and ingenuity sometimes successfully oppose its progress.'

CONCERT.

'Next unto Theology I give the place and highest honor unto Music.' So said Martin Luther; and, unless we mistake, a majority at the present day are hardly less intreated in the quality of the music than the theology of the sermon. It is incumbent on all, then, to lend encouragement to every effort to improve the science of sacred music; and in no way can this be more successfully done, than in patronizing and sustaining competent teachers.—Th entertainment this evening is for the benefit of Mr. Molt,—than whom, no one, perhaps, has done more among us to elevate the standard of music. He is now a permanent resident of the town; and, relying as he does, entirely upon his professional exertions, it is not unreasonable to expect that he will be kindly remembered.

THE PANIC IN CANADA.—The past week has been one of terror and alarm throughout the lower province. A panic has seized upon all classes from Sir John Coleborne and his officers at Montreal, down to the boy volunteers of St. Armand's.—While the people of the frontier, both in this state and N. York, were in a state of perfect quiet and repose, and had almost ceased to converse on Canadian affairs, they were suddenly surprised to hear that Sir John Colborne had stationed a large corps of regular troops upon the frontier of N. York, and was making every possible effort to resist an invasion, which was daily expected to be made from that state. Rumors were spread through Canada and were believed, that the patriots had a force 5,000 strong at Keeseville and Plattsburgh and were abundantly supplied with all the munitions of war.

The confidence with which these rumors have been related in Canada—the fact that they were at least apparently credited by Sir John Colborne, and that he had sent despatches to that effect to Gen. Wool and Governor Marcey, have led us to make inquiries as to their truth.

We speak not without information on the subject, and with the utmost confidence when we say—that these reports are without any foundation in truth—that there is no assemblage of patriots anywhere on this frontier, and that the good people of Canada have not the slightest reason to expect an invasion.

As soon as Gen Wool was informed of these rumors, he dispatched one of the officers of his staff to Champlain, Plattsburgh and Keeseville, and another to other places where munitions of war were said to be gathered, for the purpose of investigating the matter and allaying the excite-

ment which such stories were calculated to produce. Abundant information since received, leaves no doubt that the alarm is groundless.—*Franklin Messenger.*

UPPER CANADA.

The Buffalo papers inform us that a bill has passed the Parliament of Upper Canada, confiscating the property, both real and personal, of all persons who left the Province since the premeditated attack on Toronto by the Patriots, and who do not return forthwith, and take up arms for the Colonial Government. The property confiscated is to be appropriated in paying the expenses of the war. One section declares that 'no alien shall be permitted to prosecute his business, or have his property protected, unless he repairs to the Province, and also takes up arms.'

The first section provides that all such persons as have voluntarily withdrawn themselves from the Province of Upper Canada since the 31st of Dec., or who shall leave during the rebellion, or who have refused or shall refuse to bear arms in the service of the Queen, shall be declared aliens, and incapable of holding lands within the Province.

The second section provides for an Inquiry into the title of all persons, and seize their lands for the use of Her Majesty.

The third provides that no person, thus withdrawing himself—or who has or may refuse to bear arms in the service of Her Majesty, shall hold lands, or occupy them as a tenant, or exercise any trade, profession, or calling whatsoever—and that all such persons, found within the Province, shall be subject to imprisonment, at Her Majesty's pleasure.

The fourth section enacts that such persons as have refused or shall hereafter refuse to serve the Queen, by bearing arms, shall be incapable of holding any office, civil or military, in the Province.

The fifth provides that the proof of inability, on account of age, sickness, or infirmity, shall be at the expense of the defendant.

The sixth provides for the security of creditors, and of liens and securities upon the confiscated property.

If this law is to be considered a specimen of the 'tender mercies' of the Royal Government in the Canadas, it will be long before the murmurs of Canadian discontent will cease. The passage of this law will do more towards effecting a revolution in the Canadas than any other act of Colonial Government during the progress of the present insurrection.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—The brig Boxer at Baltimore, 70 hours from St. John's river, reports that some anxiety existed for fear Alligator and Wild Cat (these chiefs act their names up to the life) have got behind Gen. Jesup and may make quick despatch of him. Many of the wood cutters on Black Creek have come in from fear of the Indians.

Up to the gates of Tallahassee, we observe these warriors fearlessly make their approaches. The Tallahassee Floridian of Jan. 20, says:

'On Friday last, about sun down, a party of Indians, supposed to be about 30 in number, attacked the houses of Mr. Faircloth and Mr. Thompson, on the St. Mark's river, about 15 miles from this place, drove the inmates from the dwellings, set fire to them, and carried off all the plunder they could obtain. After dark they attacked the dwelling of Mr. Sealey, about three miles from Col. R. Gamble's. Mr. Sealey was badly wounded, but made his escape with most of his family; one child was killed about a quarter of a mile from the house. Mr. Thompson received a ball in his leg. A woman residing at Mr. Faircloth's was so severely wounded that her life is despaired of. A small party was immediately organized, and followed the trail to the O-chi, where the Indians had crossed and dispersed in small parties. The express to the Governor arrived in town early on Wednesday, who immediately sent orders to Capt. Bradley's command at San Pedro, to go in pursuit of the Indians, and also to a small force stationed at Osella. The Jefferson county troops, we learn, had also orders to go in quest of the marauders.'

P. S. There has been another unfortunate skirmish with the Indians in Florida, resulting in a severe loss of officers on the part of the U. S. army. Lieut. Powell, with about 20 men, landed at Jupiter Inlet, and captured a squaw, who offered to lead him to where the Indians were; he followed her guidance, and attacked the savages, who returned his fire with great spirit, routing Lieut. P.'s party, who, but for their artillery, would have been entirely cut to pieces. Dr. Lightner was killed, and all the officers wounded. Such is the scanty information which has already reached us, and we hope that further particulars will not prove the affair to have been more disastrous.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.—The House of Representatives at Washington have decided that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, the sitting Van Buren members from Mississippi, are not entitled to their seats. The vote was 119 ayes, 112 noes. It is not yet decided that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, Whigs, are entitled to their seats.

RHODE ISLAND.—At a Convention of the Whig members of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, holden on the first of February, the following resolution among others, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we cordially approve of a National Convention, and announce our determination most cheerfully to abide by its decision—we hold it proper and expedient for the Whigs, in different quarters of the Union, to declare their sentiments; and that therefore we present as a suitable candidate for President of the U. States, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky; the tried and consistent patriot; the enlightened statesman; the unswerving orator; whose fame is the property of the American people, and whose principles should be their guide.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—Lieut. J. Hosen, of the Royal Navy, arrived at New York last week, from Liverpool, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the reception of the 'great western steam ship,' which is to ply between Bristol and that place. She is already built, and is now in London taking in her machinery. She is expected to arrive at New York some time during the month of April. She is about 1350 tons burden, and it is calculated will carry 600 tons of coal.

THE LAKE.

Several accidents have occurred, we understand, within the last few days, in crossing the ice from this place to the other side of the Lake. On Monday, as Mr. Samuel Wiley was crossing to Willamaborough, the ice gave way, and his two horses were lost. The principal part of his load was saved. On the same day a man, said to be from the north part of Underhill, attempted to cross from this place to Port Kent. On Tuesday his whip, sleigh-box and buffalo skin, with the letter 'D' marked on it, was picked up near a hole in the ice. The man was supposed to have been drowned, but it is since said that he escaped on foot to the land, but with the loss of his horses and sleigh. Too much caution cannot be used in crossing for the present, as the Lake is so lately frozen over that it cannot yet be safe.—*Sentinel.*

We were happy to meet Gen. Wool and his Staff with a number of our fellow citizens, at a dinner given by the General on Monday last, at Mr. Campbell's Hotel. Much good feeling attended the occasion. A personal acquaintance with this experienced and veteran officer of our line, we trust will long be remembered as a matter of interest and pleasure to us.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

ITEMS.

The present number of resident members of Cambridge University, England, is 1703. Of these 473 are of Trinity College, 328 St. John's, 124 Queen's, &c.

The receipts of the Adrian and Kalamazoo, (Michigan) rail road (34 miles) over and above all expenditures have, for the past season, amounted to \$15,000.

Wm. Dunlap, Esq. the historian of the arts of design and of the drama in this country, has recently been visited by a paralytic stroke.

Charlotte Lee is the name of the present Queen of the Gypsies. And her royal equipage is a donkey cart.

The Boston Post of the 1st inst., says 'the U. S. ship Erie, while hauling into the stream yesterday parted her hawser, drove against the frigate Ohio, and carried away her jib-boom and fore-yard.'

Upwards of \$48,000 were expended in improvements upon the Chicago harbor, during the last year.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The House of Representatives of Rhode Island, have passed a bill abolishing capital punishment and substituting imprisonment for life.

Strong efforts are making in the Massachusetts legislature to abolish the punishment of death for all crimes but murder in the first degree.

Franklin's Birth day was celebrated at Harrisburgh, Pa. by the Typographical Association of that place on the 17th ult.

The number of pupils in the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum on the 1st of January was 150. Ten less than at the same period last year.

A writer in a London Magazine proposes to cover the roofs of buildings with india rubber.

Mathias Lee prophet is doing business in his old line somewhere in Illinois.

The whole Chickasaw nation, with the exception of some three or four hundred individuals, have arrived safely in their new country, west of Arkansas.

Resolutions condemning the Sub-Treasury scheme, and advising the members of Congress from Ohio to oppose it, have passed the Senate of that State by a vote of 20 to 10.

The quantity of oil imported into the U. States during the last year, was 400,862 barrels, of which 181,724 were sperm.

The locomotives are about to start a paper at Richmond, to oppose Mr. Rives and demolish the Richmond Enquirer.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The bill authorizing the banks to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, passed the Council on Thursday evening; was signed by the governor, and on Friday became a law.

A meeting of the citizens of Louisiana was held on the 24th ult. at New Orleans, and resolutions adopted in favor of a National Bank.

There was received at the New York Custom House on the 1st inst. \$75,000 for bonds.

In the windows of a London shopkeeper there are four squares of plate glass, each of which is ninety-six by fifty-six inches comprising in the whole upwards of forty feet and weighing more than two hundred weight each.

The French Government loses by the extinction of all licenses to gambling houses, a million francs per annum.

A NOBLE LADY.—The Marchioness of Westminster spends £2000 annually in feeding and clothing the poor children of the villages near Eaton Hall.

CHEAPER COAL.—The United States Gazette says that there is every probability that coal next year, will be at least one dollar a ton lower than it was last year.

The Legislature of Rhode Island held by a vote of 33 to 26, passed resolutions rescinding those adopted in January 1837, instructing the Senators to vote for the Expunging Resolution.

The whole amount of salaries to the civil and judiciary officers of New Jersey, is \$10,000.

General Gaines in his speech at the dinner given to him at St. Louis, announced his intention of buying 'a house and lot' and becoming a citizen of that place 'the remainder of his life.'

A bill has been introduced into Pennsylvania Legislature on the subject